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States being the plaintiff and therefore the first to submit to the settlement of a grievance by arbitrament. In all seventeen of the powers signatory to Hague Conventions, either from the forty-three under the Conventions of 1899 or the forty-four under those of 1907, have been parties in the cases heard. In these all the continents have been represented. The questions involved have been equally wide in scope and pertain to matters such as allocation of boundaries, territorial inviolability, financial claims and other similar fundamental rights of nations.

It is also interesting to note that those sitting at the court in about one half the cases have not been nationals of the parties involved and that about one half of the cases have been before three judges and all but one of the remaining before five. That precedent and experience have taken root is evident from the fact that in the later cases the arbitrators were almost entirely from those who had previously sat in the court.

While the arguments presented or submitted in accord with the conventions have been generally indicated in the summary made by the court in stating the decision, still it would have been of interest and aid if an epitome of the complaint and defense had been stated directly when possible.

Introductory to the appended conventions is a brief sketch of their history which adds much to the completeness of the book, which must prove of great value.

M. A. W.

American Municipal Progress. By Charles Zueblin. New and Revised Edition. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. 1916. pp. 522.

Now, as perhaps never before, is it the duty of the lawyer to be a leader in his community. To offset the charges of inefficiency and general uselessness to which the profession has been subjected it is necessary that it not only attain a greater knowledge and deeper understanding of the law, but that it take its natural place as the leader in the present-day movement toward municipal reform and progress. To do so requires an intimate knowledge of what has been and is being done throughout the United States toward municipal progress. The book in hand furnishes an admirable starting point for one who is not familiar with the latest developments in this line. It presents in an inter-

esting manner the collective achievements in municipal improvement during this twentieth century. The whole ground of municipal progress is covered, the author discussing among other subjects the transformation of municipal courts into institutions for the prevention of crime, public utilities, the altered idea of the duty of the police and the advent of the policewomen. And of especial value to both the learned and unlearned in this science is the admirable bibliography in the appendix, prepared by Helen Bernice Sweeney.